

Entered at the Postoffice, Columbus, Nebr., as second-class mail matter.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS BY  
**Columbus Journal Co.,**  
(INCORPORATED.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
One year, by mail, postage prepaid.....\$1.00  
Six months......75  
Three months......40

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1906.

FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, Mgr.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus Jan 1 shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1906. Each to Feb. 1, 1906 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

DISCONTINUANCES—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue, when all arrears must be paid. If you do not wish the journal continued for another year, after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

**CIRCULATION STATEMENT.**

STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss.  
County of Platte, ss.  
Frederick H. Abbott being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he is the editor of the Columbus Journal and that the average weekly circulation of the Columbus Journal during the last three months of 1905 was 1464 copies, and for the first four weeks in January, 1906, the average weekly circulation of the Columbus Journal was 1944 copies.  
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT,  
Editor of the Columbus Journal.  
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of January, 1906.  
DAVID M. NEWMAN,  
(Seal) Notary Public, Platte Co. Neb.  
Commission expires Oct. 13, 1906.

We believe that a large majority of the people of Nebraska would be glad to have Gov. Mickey call a special session of the legislature at once to propose needed amendments to the constitution. The first amendment to be considered should be one providing for an elective railroad commission with powers in the state co-ordinate with those vested in the Interstate Commerce commission by the Hepburn bill. The time never was more ripe and never will be for the people of this state to make the necessary amendments to our grasshopper constitution.

The name of M. K. Turner at the recent meeting of the Press association was mentioned in an historical paper which gave a list of Nebraska newspaper pioneers, and many times in private conversation with this editor the old-timers inquired about M. K. Turner and his family. And it is with pleasure and pride that we say the references made to our predecessor and his family always contained a most exalted estimate of their virtues. The Journal, as most of our readers know, was one of the first newspapers in Nebraska and marked interest has been shown in the Journals "many years ago" column in which has been reproduced from week to week, items of historical interest, written thirty-five years ago by the pen of M. K. Turner.

Wide misunderstanding has prevailed as to the purposes and probable results of the proposed land leasing or land purchase bill covering the lands of western Nebraska. In the first place, the object of such legislation is not to discourage but to promote the settlement of the country; not to overturn the kinkaid homestead law but to supplement it; not to discriminate in favor of the cattleman but to give the poor homesteader the privilege of extending the boundaries of his sandy section by leasing or buying surrounding sections. Those who criticize the proposed leasing bill by alleging that the western country is getting better owing to the growing scarcity of destructive prairie fires, forget that it is the small ranchman with his fences and fire guards that stopped the prairie fire and not the government agent with his wire cutters who if he is not restrained will bring back the open range and with it the same old prairie fire. Those who maintain that the proposed legislation is designed to turn over millions of acres to the big cattlemen to the exclusion of the homesteader, forget that the bill not only leaves open for homestead every section of government land, but encourages the settlement of poor homesteaders by giving them the preference in the leasing of adjoining land, no matter if it happens to be in the middle of a cattle-baron's pasture. The breaking up of the large ranches in this manner will gradually lead to the division and subdivision of the hay land which now is practically all deeded, to actual settlers and to the gradual conversion of the big cattle ranch into the smaller dairying farm.

**Calumet Baking Powder**  
Health—Economy.

To be sure, the big cattlemen want a leasing or purchase bill, but the little ranchman and the people who have not yet sought homesteads in the west, need it more. The great diversity of opinion on this question is due to the wide variation in the quality of the land and the failure of those who write or speak about it to define the land concerning which their expressions are made. The proposed classification of the land on the basis of its productive capacity, is excellent, as is the suggestion that each county dispose of its land as it sees fit.

**FOR PLATTE COUNTY BOYS AND GIRLS.**

The Journal is commencing the republication of a valuable historical document which should have a permanent place in every home in Platte county. About twenty years ago, I. N. Taylor who is known by every old settler prepared a history of Platte county from its origin down to that date. The material collected by Mr. Taylor was woven together in a most interesting story, throbbing with the romance of Indian massacres and other difficulties which beset our pioneers. The story was told in beautiful language and published in an eighteen page pamphlet. The people who had copies of this pamphlet at the time, were careless, as most people are concerning things of the present, and it seems that only one copy of the valuable pamphlet has been preserved. This copy is in the hands of Miss Martha Turner, who has been generous enough to the Journal and the public to permit us to copy its pages to run serially in the Journal. Nothing strengthens the character of young people more, than to read the life story of pioneer heroes, especially of those who founded the country which contains our homes. Every boy and girl in Platte county should be given an opportunity to read this story. We therefore ask that every Journal reader call the attention of the boys and girls to this story which it will require several months to complete, and if you have friends or neighbors who do not receive the Journal call their attention to it or send in their names that we may call their attention to it.

**UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.**

The work of the national convention which met last month in Washington to recommend the adoption of uniform divorce laws in the several states will be of interest from an academic standpoint and will doubtless lead to the enactment of more uniform laws in a majority of the states, simplifying the work of the divorce lawyer. It will be many years however before states like South Dakota can be induced to forfeit their corner on the rich New Yorkers who leave hundreds of thousands annually to increase the per capita wealth and to stimulate the millinery and hotel business in a few of the larger cities like Sioux Falls.

It is a difficult problem to make people live together after they have agreed that they are mutually incompatible. It is difficult to keep people after they are divorced from marrying other people they think they want and it is just as difficult to keep people from marrying in the first instance out of mercenary or sentimental motives.

Adultery or a desire for it is at the bottom of a large majority of divorce petitions.

The man or woman who secures a divorce and then remarries simply for the sake of variety in domestic companionship is just as much guilty of adultery from a moral standpoint as the one who lives in open meretricious relations is guilty of adultery from a legal standpoint.

And so long as the bonds of love are not strong enough to keep men and women in the straight and narrow path, it will be difficult to force them into line by more stringent laws. The best cure for the social evil as well as the best divorce regulator is the development of a healthy public opinion which would make it unpopular for married men and women even in high society to play fast and loose with other men's wives and other women's husbands or to secure divorces simply for the sake of remarrying. In so far as the proposed uniformity of divorce laws promotes the establishment of such a public opinion it will do good.

**PERSONAL and PERTINENT**

Imagine Judge Henaley in a "Long-worth" hat.

Who will rise up now and introduce the "Alice" shirt waists?

The Telegram's anti-graft editorials remind one of puffed rice.

We solemnly advise our fellow husbands in Columbus to keep their hands on their pocket-books. Our milliner advertisers have told us confidentially that they are about to spring the "stunningest ever" styles in spring hats.

Ross Hammond has very gracefully declined to permit his name to be presented as a candidate for the United States senate. However that does not alter the fact that he edits one of the brightest newspapers in Nebraska and easily leads his brother editors as a witty and brilliant after-dinner speaker.

Wheeler county, the improved incubator of long-whiskered populists, has voted bonds to supply the required amount of cash for a new railroad while the promoters and the speculators will supply the water, hold the offices, draw the salaries and use the dividends to send special agents to return to the long-whiskers to induce them to vote more bonds to raise more cash to build more railroads to enable the promoters to supply more water to hold more offices, to draw more salaries, to collect more dividends. The most fundamental cause of railroad abuses is the speculative element injected into railroad stock by the pernicious practice indulged by state and counties of granting bonuses or bribes in land or money to influence the location of rights of way. The system breeds graft, creates the water in the stock, attracts railroads from their natural economic courses, and it should be prohibited by law.

Bixby closes an article in which he reviews the early history of Columbus and his rather unsatisfactory experiences in the newspaper business here, in the following language:

"The last twelve years has brought a wonderful change. A better feeling prevails among the business interests, and the question of which side of the track furnishes no stumbling block to public improvements. The result is that splendid public and private improvements are going forward, and the helpful and harmonious spirit is a delight to contemplate.

"'Tis good to watch the city's growth, Where I once tried to grow but failed;

Where Saunders and myself were both; By grief and poverty assailed.

Here where I cut so small a dash It never left a mark at all;

Here where I had more fun than cash, With labor large and income small;

Here where the raging Platte and Loup Together in confusion mix— Where I was always in the soup, I like to come and visit.—Bix."

Several very distinct impressions were left on the minds of the newspaper boys who attended the recent meeting of the Nebraska Press association. First of all was the genuine cordiality and goodfellowship displayed by the Lincoln newspaper men. Nothing was left undone by them to make the visitors feel at home. And the program committee had planned just the kind of program that was interesting and inspiring without being tiresome. The address of Rosewater on newspaper libel elicited wide approval and led to the introduction of a resolution demanding a modification of the criminal libel laws which will doubtless be enacted into law at the next session of the legislature. Next to Rosewater's address the papers read by J. C. Seacrest and R. W. Metcalfe on railroad advertising awoke the widest discussion. Mr. Metcalfe took the same position which has been taken by this paper on the question of railroad advertising, favoring the idea of placing it absolutely on a cash basis. He also favored the idea of charging for political advertising, a proposition rather new, but which seemed to meet with general acceptance. The visit of the editors to the University farm was one of the most notable and most pleasing features of the meeting, the editors receiving information as well as inspiration which will doubtless be spread during the next year to increase the attendance at the University farm and to loosen up the legislative purse strings in the direction of larger appropriations for the University. J. B. Donnovan of Madison made a good president and his action in ruling out political resolutions met with general approval notwithstanding the fact that nine-tenths of the editors present, regardless of party would have supported resolutions in favor of the Hepburn bill.

**Seed Grain Day in all Schools.**

Oorn, "king of grains," has issued an official proclamation that every school throughout the land shall observe Seed Grain Day in April—south of latitude of St. Louis, April 4 is the day; north of that line, April 11, to as near these dates as possible.

All children are requested to at once test selected seed grain. To do this take two dinner plates and two pieces of thick cloth or blotting paper the size of the inner part of the plate. Wet these thoroughly and drain off the extra water. Put one piece of cloth on the plate and scatter the grainover it evenly and cover with the second cloth. Turn the other plate over it to prevent evaporation and set in a warm place. Examine frequently

and if it grows dry add a little water. After six or eight days remove the cloths and determine the percentage of germination. To test kernels from several ears of corn in the same plate, mark off the blotting paper into squares and number each one to correspond with the ear from which the kernels are taken. Report results of test in school on Seed Grain day. Also bring to school a sample ear or 100 kernels of corn or other grain see to study their good and poor points, tell which varieties are best and why figure difference in cost and profit of good vs. poor yields, or carry out any of the many plans for the day suggested in the proclamation, which may be had free by writing King Oorn, 1443 Marquette Building, Chicago.

A young folks' grain club is to be organized by the boys and girls of each school or district, and a harvest festival is to be held next autumn by each school, for which many and valuable prizes are offered. The state of Colorado gives \$2500 in special prizes Minnesota a like amount, other states are officially promoting the idea in various ways, and the children may also compete equally with the grown-up in the contest to add millions to grain growers' profits. This plan adds new fascinations to nature study and introduces agriculture into schools in a most interesting and practical way.

**Wheat.**

The enormous wheat crop of 1905 and the agitation for pure food legislation now going on naturally attract the attention of the thoughtful man or woman to the world's greatest food product.

For five thousand years before the Christian era whole wheat was eaten by the Jews and it has been the principal food of the greater part of the human race since the beginning of the Christian era. The science of man has never been able to improve upon cooked whole wheat as a food for the complete and perfect nourishment of the human body.

The total crop of winter wheat and spring wheat in the United States for 1905, has been estimated at 720,000,000 bushels. In Nebraska alone the yield of winter wheat and spring wheat is placed at 41,589,000 bushels. Some interesting facts are revealed by the crop reports, facts that will be a revelation to most people. For instance the secretary of the board of Agriculture of Massachusetts says: "No wheat grown in Massachusetts in 1905 so far as this office has knowledge." The secretary of the State board of Agriculture of Connecticut writes: "A wheat field would be almost a curiosity—practically none grown here."

And yet the total crop reaches 720,000,000 bushels. And what becomes of this immense crop of wheat? To be sure most of it is ground by the millers into white flour. But an increasing quantity of it goes every year into breakfast cereals and other products in which the whole wheat berry is used. The white flour miller discards the best part of the wheat berry in order to give us white flour. The increasing use of whole wheat foods is ratifying evidence of increasing dietetic knowledge on the part of the plain people. Even Japan is reaching out to America and Argentina for more wheat. Her "army biscuit," used in the recent unpleasantness with Russia, was one-fourth rice and three-fourths wheat. Over at Fort Huron, Mich., the other day a cargo of 100,000 bushels was being loaded for the shredded wheat concern at Niagara Falls. This product consists merely of cooked whole wheat drawn out into fine strands and baked. It is said that this concern uses up nearly two thousand bushels a day. Thousands of bushels are also used at Battle Creek and other centers of the breakfast cereal industry—to say nothing of the great quantities used in the manufacture of whole wheat flour.

All of which shows that the people are learning the wholesomeness and nutritive value of the whole wheat. And it is a good time to learn the food value of our great American staple—in these days of canned foods and "preserved" meats—when the people are clamoring for laws to protect them from adulterated and misbranded foods.


For bloating, belching, indigestion, etc., eat a King's Dyspepsia Tablet after meals. Sold by McClinton & Carter.

**Round Trip Rates.**

Every day from February 15th to April 7th, 1906, inclusive, the Union Pacific will sell one way tickets from Columbus as follows:  
\$30.00 to Ogdan and Salt Lake City.  
\$30.00 to Ogdan, Helena and Butte, Montana.  
\$22.50 to Spokane and Wenatchee Washington.  
\$22.50 to Huntington and Nampa, Idaho.  
\$25.00 to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.  
\$25.00 to Vancouver and Victoria.  
\$25.00 to Ashland and Astoria, Oregon, via Portland.  
\$25.00 to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.  
Correspondingly low rates to many other California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, an Idaho points.

A dose of Pine-ules at bed time will usually relieve headache, before morning. These beautiful little globules are soft gelatine coated and when moistened and placed in the mouth you can't keep from swallowing them. Pine-ules contain neither sugar nor alcohol—just gums and resins obtained from our own native pine forest, combined with other well known bladder, kidney, blood and headache remedies. Sold by McClinton & Carter.

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**SPECIAL HOMESEAKER'S RATES:** On March 6th and 20th the Burlington makes very low excursion rates to the Big Horn Basin, the North Platte Valley and Eastern Colorado.

**KEEP AHEAD OF THE MOVEMENT:** The Government work is under full headway towards putting water on two hundred thousand acres of land adjacent to the Burlington road, at an average cost of \$25.00 an acre. It is possible today to secure homestead lands along these great ditches, in advance of the water. You can also buy from private concerns very fine irrigated lands, under a full and permanent water supply, at prices ranging from \$25 to \$40 per acre. The history of western irrigated lands shows that their value has increased over 100 per cent in the past few years. There are acres of irrigated lands in the west that cannot be bought today for \$300 an acre.

**IT WILL PAY YOU** to get interested in irrigated lands, and to get in touch with the land agents in the North Platte Valley, the Big Horn Basin, the Billings, Montana, district, or Eastern Colorado. If you will write me for irrigation literature descriptive of any of these localities, I will mail it to you free, together with a list of land agents.

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General Passenger Agent,  
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